NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

## Vol. XXVI....No. 7,844.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Reports from the Republican Senatorial

Interesting Statement About Indians and Freedmen's Affairs.

THE QUARTERLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Brief Session of the Senate and Very Light

Mr. Stevens of Fonnsiyvania Offers a "Bill to Enable States Lately in Rebellion to Regain Their Privileges in the Union."

THE TAX BILL PASSED-YEAS 111, NAYS 11.

EDSINESS OF CONGRESS.

fore in addition to the ordinary legislation; besides these there is a large amount of unfinished business of various

of the Republican Senators convened again the united support of all the Rpublican mem

have been with this expectation that the

What is he?" blandly asked Gov. Dennison "Wby, he is a Union man, and supports President Johnson's policy," replied the M. C. "But what was he, and for whom did he vote in the last Presidential election?"
Further interrogated the postal-chief, "He voted for McClellan," was the frank and ready reply. "We are not appointing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan," quest he for most appointing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan, "questing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan," questing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan, "questing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan," questing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan, "questing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan," Redemption of Certificates of Indebtedness, per acts March 1 and 17, 1862.

Redemption Treasury notes, per act Feb. 25 and March 7, 1862.
Redemption Treasury notes, per act Feb. 25, 1862.
Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862.
Redemption of operational currency, per act March 3, 1863.
Redemption of 3 years 6 per cent comp. int. notes, act March 3, 1863.
Redemption of certificates of Indebtedness, per act March 3, 1863.
Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1861.

Treasury Notes, act of July 17, 1862.

Redemption of certificates of Indebtedness, per act March 3, 1862.

Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862.

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Redemption of operators and other stamps, per act July 17, 1862.

Redemptio

City, Mich., 9,518 acres were taken up in April for actual homestead settlements, and the Governor of that State has received titles for 7,071 acres of swamp land under the act of Congress Sept. 28, 1850.

An enterprise is being inaugurated by an ex-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to settle a colony of Whites and Blacks in Brevard, Florida. A large number are now awaiting transportation.

A MATTER OF CHOICE.

Naval Officer Lynch of Charleston having declined the little formality of taking the iron-clad oath, Secretary McCulloch omits to sign his pay warrants.

PARDON WANTED. Col. White, of gnerrilla fame, having been elected Sheriff

of Loudon County, Va., reached town to-day, in company with his military co-laborer Mosby seeking a pardon. AMOS KENDALL.

On the 27th of June the venerable Amos Kendall leaves this country for a pleasure tour of a year in Europe. Thirtytwo years ago, as Postmaster-General of Andrew Jackson's Cabinet, Mr. Kendalı permitted Southern Postmasters to rifle the mails and burn the anti-Slavery matter contained found the most anti-slavery Baptist Church in Washington. COL. PAULDING'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Secretary of War has directed the following detail for court-martial of Col. Paulding, who lost the \$600,000 Angur, Brig.-Gen. Dewitt, Brig.-Gen. Dayton, Brig.-Gen. Pyffe, Col. Selles, Col. Dodge, Major Foley, and Capt. Haviland, 14th Regt. U. S. A., Judge-Advocate. The

is still among the regular callers at the White House.

THE COLORADO QUESTION. An effort is being made to resuscitate the Colorado question, with a hope of its passage over the President's reto. There is little prospect of its success.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$906. PARDONED.

Robert B. Price of Galveston, Texas, was pardoned by the President to-day, under the 10th and 13th exceptions, recommended by Gen. F. P. Blair and the Hon. J. S. Rollins. John M. Boyd, Knox County, Tenn., and George Quest of Virginia, were also pardoned to-day.

to the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, May 28, 1866.

of troops will be absolutely necessary.

DOCUMENTS SENT IN.

A mass of documents was sent to the House to-day in relation to the Freedmen's affairs, including a letter from Assistant Commissioner Scott, dated at Charleston, S. C., May 21, in which he reports to Major-Gen. Howard that he has just returned from accompanying Gens. Steadman and Fullerton on their inspection of the Sea Islands. Although a careful investigation was made, no plan, he remarks, could be found in his management of the Sea Islands question, or any other affairs of the Eureau in South Corolina. It gives him much pleasure to state that the plenters came forward and upheld his policy throughout, and were panic-stricken at the very idea of the removal of the Bureau. The Assistant Commissioner for North Carolina says the number of destitute freedmen dependent upon Government has been gradually reduced, and it is hoped that by the end of another quarier the necessity for the gratuiton issue of rations and clothing will

asked, "Where can laborers be found?"

BRAZILIAN MAILS.

The Post-Office Department has received a copy of the ratification by the Government of Brazillof the conditional contract made with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between the two countries, which appears to be in substantial conformity with the act of Congress of May, 1864.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for a compendium of the Medical Statistics collected during the war, states on the authority of the Surgeon-General that the records of many of the hospitals have not been received, and that the tabulation of those at hand is not complete; so that any compendium

The commission of Gen. Stckles as Minister to the Hague, was sent to him on Saturday. He has not as yet signified his acceptance or declination of the appointment.

FERSONAL.

Gen. Warren, Minister to Gratemala, Mr. Rosseau,
Minister to Hondaras, and Col. Campbell, Minister
to the Republic of Mexico, are here waiting for
their preparatory instructions from the Secretary of State.

\$124,939,049 70

\$5,608,980 50

39,807,131 65

2,711,303 00

54,946,580 00 \$237,544,644 85

104,039 77

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending March

| of . | Sales of public lands. Direct tax Internal Revenue. Miscellancous.                        |  |
|------|---|--|
| f    | Total receipts exclusive of loans, &c<br>Fractional currency per act of March 39,<br>1863 |  |
| 80   | Six per cent 20 year bonds, per act of  |  |
| 1    | July 17, 1861   |  |
| 1    | Temperary loans, per acts February 25   |  |
| 9    | and March 17, 1862  |  |
| r    | Certificates of indebtedness, per acts of   |  |
| e    | March 1 and 17, 1862.<br>Five-Twenty year bends, per act March 3,                         |  |
|      | 1864  |  |
|      | Five-Twenty year bonds, per act March 3,  |  |
| r    | Certificates of gold coin deposits, per act   |  |
| f    | March 3, 1863   |  |
| H    | Total receipts  |  |

Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of Public Debt, redemption of stock, loan of 1842.

Redemption tax on Indemnity Act Sept. 9, 1850. reasury Notes, act of July 17, 1861

Total..... \$172,049,363 16 The above report shows that the total expenditures on

count of the public debt were \$81,300,472 46. XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, and 25, 1860.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

The CHAIR appointed the following Committee to investigate the condition of the National Banks, in accordance with the resolution adopted on Thursday last:
Messrs. Wilson, Henderson, Van Winkle, Johnson and

Buckalew.

DUTY ON CIGARS.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of cigar makers for increased duty on imported cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Geimes presented the petition of officers of the Mississippi fictilla for their share of prize money on captures made by them during the war, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

Mr. Wade offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad intend to build a road from Point of Rocks to Washington City, as required in their charter, which was laid over until to-morrow.

LAND GRANTS AT THE SOUTH-WEST.

charter, which was laid over until to-morrow.

LAND GRANTS AT THE SOUTH-WEST.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill to revive certain land grants to the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Texas boundary, which was passed.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

Mr. HOWAED called up the joint resolution to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication between the several States.

The question was upon Mr. Cresswell's amendment, that Congress may at any time after, amend, or repeal this act.

Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.
The amendment was disagreed to, by: Yeas, 12; Nays, 13,
Mr. MORRILL addressed the Senate, in opposition to the
bill.

At 1] o'clock, on motion of Mr. Germes, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE THEATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Rice (Me.) offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of State to inform the House what progress has been made in completing the mans connected with the boundary survey under the Treaty of Washington, with copies of the correspondence.

SELLING GOVERNMENT GOLD.

Mr. PERHAM (Me.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what amount of gold belonging to the United States has been sold under his authority since the 1st inst. and at what rates; also the names of the agents through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the Department for selling the same.

commission has been sutherized by the Department e-selling the same.

PUBLIC HONORS TO TRAITORS.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Pa.) offered a voluminous preamble and resolution requiring the President to inform the House whether any of the military or civil employés of the Gov-ernment within the State of Georgia, or any other Rebel State, have countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public honors to any of the traitors, either living or dead. Mr. NICHOLSON (Del.) objecting, the resolution went over for the day.

reinstated in the same only through the action of Congress; therefore, Be it exacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress arisembled, that the eleven States intels in the belief of Marrica in Congress arisembled, that the eleven States intels in the following manner:

SEC. 2. The State Governments now existing de facto, though illegally formed in the midst of martial law, and though in many instances the constitutions were adopted under dures and submitted to the ratification of the people, and, therefore, are not to be treated as free republics, yet they are kereby are not to be treated as free republics, yet they are kereby are not to be treated as free republics, which is the same shall be duly altered, and then legislative and executive officer shall be treated as such.

SEC. 3. Whenever the Logislatures of said States shall enact that conventions shall be called to form legitimate State governments by the formation and adoption of State seasilistions, the Governor or chief executive officer shall direct an economically, who shall meet at the time fixed by the Legislature and form a State constitution, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if ratified by a majority of the loyal veters, shall be declared the constitution of the State.

SEC. 4. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at both of

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information on a vari-city of subjects connected with the operation of the Freed-

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill to double the pensions due by the casualties of the late war with the so-called Confederate States.

On the suggestion of Mr. Perriam, the resolution was altered into one of inquiry, and, as modified, was adopted.

VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. Spaulding (O.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of placing the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 on the pension-list.

The PROVOST-MANRIALS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Stillwell (Ind.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill extending the provisions of the Pension laws to Provost-Marshals, Deputy Provost-Marshals and enrolling officers killed or disabled in the line of their duty.

Mr. Stillwell having declined to modify the resolution so as to make it one of inquiry merely, the year and nays were taken upon its adoption, and the vote resulted as follows: Year, 65; Nays, 55.

A resolution offered by Mr. Keren (Ind.), on the 36th of

lows: Yeas, 65; Nays, 55.

STAMPS ON LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

A resolution offered by Mr. KERR (Ind.), on the 36th of February, relating to stamps on legaldocuments, came up, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Mr. KELLEY (Penn.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to railroad property in possession of the Government on the act of May, 1865.

Mr. RANDALL Penn.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of Major-Gen. Stoneman on the recent riot at Mempais.

on the recent riot at Memphis.

Mr. Brain suggested the including of all other reports
eccived on the same subject.

The resolution being so modified was adopted.

The resolution being so modified was adopted.

\*\*REVET RANK.\*\*

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Afains to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing brovet rank in the army of the United States, and providing that, all such distinctions being abolished, some other mark, badge, recognition or reward for gallant actions or meritorious conduct shall be substituted.

on the same terms. The resolutions were revered to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Elderde (Wis.) inquired of the Speaker whether the Committee had not reported and been discharged.

The Speaker replied that the Committee had not been discharged. Matters had been referred to it by the House since the last report had been made.

Mr. Ross (Iil.) offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Reconstruction from the further consideration of the application of Horace Maynard for a seat in the House, and referring all papers on the subject to the Committee on Elections.

and referring all papers on the subject to the Committee on Elections.

The SPRAKER stated that the resolution was not in order, as that subject was not before the Committee on Reconstruction, it having been reported to the House. A motion to reconsider the vote recommiting it was pending in the House, and could be called up when the House was not engaged in the transaction of other business.

WINTED STATES COURTS.

Mr. ASHLEV (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all but one District Court of the United States in all the States, which under the apportionment of 1862, are entitled to no more than seven members in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing a National military force in lieu of a regular or standing army, to consist of volunteer regiments mustered into the United States service for three years, and raised and organized by the different States in proportion to their population.

Mr. Reconstant (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was

COTTON.

Mr. Brownell (III.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States for information in reference to cotton in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, and that which came into their possession during the

war.

A JAIL IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. PAINE (Wis.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a penitentiary, jail and house of correction in the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. LATHAM introduced a joint resolution, appropriating \$15,000 to complete the arching of Tiber Creek, through the grounds of the United States, in the Botanic Garden of Washington City. This was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Whalx offered a resolution, which was rejected, directing the Committee on Printing to report a bill limiting the hours of labor for the employes of the Government printing office to eight hours a day.

TAXING GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND CURRENCY.

printing office to eight hours a day.

TAXING GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.) introduced a bill to amend the
National Currency act by providing that in assessing for
taxation under State authority, the value of shares held in
National banks held by any person, the amount of United
bonds, and the amount of real estate owned by the bank
shall be deducted. Provided, That the real estate be taxed
the same as other property in the State. This was read
twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and
Currency.

Mr. LYNCH (Me.), from the Committee on Banking and Mr. Lynch (Mc.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported adversely on a resolution to exempt the currency of State banks outstanding on the 1st of July next, from the tax of 10 per cent, new provided by law, until the 1st of July, 1867. This was laid on the table.

Mr. Wisdom (Minn.) offered a resolution to authorize the Committee on Military Railroads from New-York to Washington to report at any time.

This required unanimous consent, and objection was made.

made.

THE TAX BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration or the Tax bill.

Mr. Mornist. (Vt.) consented to admit the amendment offered by Mr. Morris, and amended by Mr. Washburne (Mass.), placing coru shellers and wooden ware on the free list in the paragraph with reaping machines, &c., so as to let the House vote upon the whole paragraph.

A substitute was adopted for the paragraph amending Section 30 of the existing law. It is a mero change of phraseology.

phraseology.

On motion of Mr. DUMONT (Ind.), a new section was added, making it the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have this act, and the acts of which it is amendatory, published in at least one German newspaper in each State.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, a proviso was added to the parsgraph relating to tobacco that persons who shall ex-

pose for sale cigars, cheroots or cigarettes, whether of forciga or domestic manufactures shall be deemed manufacturers thereof, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law.

On motion of Mr. Moerill, a proviso was added to section 33 in reference to whisky, making the tax on brandy
distilled from grapes, apples, or peaches, \$1.50 per gallon.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) offered an amendment that proprietors of grist and saw-mills doing custom work for toll
shall not be deemed manufacturers, unless their receipts
exceed \$1,000, which was rejected.

The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Under an agreement made on Saturday, Mr. Farnsworff (Hi), was permitted to offer as amendment an additional section, as follows:

That all assessors, collectors and revenue agents, provided
for by this act, or the several acts to which it is amendatory,
shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with
the advice and consent of the Senate, and the advice and consent of the Senate shall be given before any such officer shall
he removed from office, unless ruch removal shall be for maifonance in office during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), by consent, amended the original
text of the paragraph relating to smoking tobacco, so that
if Mr. Schenek's substitute for the paragraph should not
be adopted by the House the original paragraph should

ere specified by members. The first vote was on the amendment, slriking out the

The amendment was rejected, and the proviso remains in the bill. aragraph imposing a tax of 10 per cent on miners. The amendment was rejected and the paragraph remains

In the bill.

The next vote was on the amendment inserting in the paragraph requiring monthly reports from cigar-makers a provise that journeymen eigar-makers and apprentices who work for others are not included in the provision.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas 63; Nays, 60. The next vote was on the amendment striking out the sentence authorizing gas companies to add the tax to the price of gas sold. The amendment was agreed to. The next vote was on the amendment striking out mowers, reapers, threshing-machines, brooms and woodenware, from the paragraph taxing them 3 per cent. The amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 63; Nays, 53.

These articles were therefore added to the free list.

On motion of Mr. Monent, bunting and flags of the United States, and banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture were added to the free list.

The next vote was on the amendment to reduce the tax on smoking tobacco of all kinds not sweetened, nor stemmed or butted, from 20 to 10 cents per pound.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of Yeas, 54; Nays, 67. So the tax remains at 20 cents.

The next vote was on Mr. Schenck's amendment in reference to eigarettees or small cigars made of tobacco, graduating the tax according to the market value, as follows: not over eight dollars and not over twelve, a tax of four dollars; on all cigarettees and eigars, a tax of four dollars, and forty per cent ad valorem, to be assessed on the excess beyond twelve dollars per thousand.

The amendment was agreed to, 54 to 40.

assessed on the excess beyond twelve dollars per thousand.

The amendment was agreed to, 54 to 40.

The next vote was on the amendment placing on the free list cordage and rigging for vessels.

The amendment was rejected.

The next vote was on the amendment taking from the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of a Special Commissioner of Revenue, and giving it to the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This was rejected by Yeas, 46; Nays, 73.

The next vote was on the amendment effered by Mr. Cobb (Wis.) to strike out the section providing for the appointment of a Special Commissioner of the Revenue. This was rejected; Yeas, 51; Nays, 75.

The next vote was on the amendment adding a proviso that Assessors Lists of Income shall be open to the public for inspection, but shall not be farmished for publication, ner allowed to be copied for publication. This was rejected; Yeas, 55; Nays, 66. So the proviso was struck out of the bill.

The next vote was on an amendment offered to-day by Mr. FARNAWORTH, to insert the following as an additional section:

Mr. FARSWORTH, to insert the following as an additional section:

That all Assessors, Collectors and Revenue Agents provided for by this act, or the several acts to which this act is amendatory, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the advice and consent of the Senate; and the advice and consent of the Senate shall be given before any such officer shall be removed from office, unless such removal shall be for malfeasance in office during the recess of Congress.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 57, Nays 66.

All the other amendments were agreed to in gross, and the bill was passed—Yeas, 111; Nays, 11.

The Nays were: Messrs, Hergen, Chanler, Eldridge, Grider, Harding (ky.), Marshall, Niblack, Ritter, Ross, Trumble and Wright.

The title of the bill was, on motion of Mr. Garrield (Ohio), amended by making it read: "A Bill to Reduce Internal Revenue," &c.

powers and duties of disbursing and accounting officers of the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) introduced a resolution calling on

the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON (lowa) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to how much gold belonging to the Government has been sold since the list of January, 1866, the compensation allowed, the premium received; whether any gold has been bought for the Treasury since that date, &c., also, whether any United States bonds have been bought for the Treasury since that date.

Mr. Chanlei (N. Y.) objecting to its consideration, the resolution was laid over for one day.

INFORMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting, in answer to the House resolution of the 21st inst., a report from the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers, relative to the operations of the Freedmen's Burcau. This was laid on the table.

Also, a message from the President in answer to the House resolution of the 14th inst., transmitting a report from the Postmaster-General relative to proposed mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. This was referred to the Post-Office Committee.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Note.—When Mr. Stevens was referring on Saturday to "a

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Note.—When Mr. Stevens was referring on Saturday to "a recreant and apostate Senator," in connection with appointments by the Secretary of the Treasury, it was generally understood in the House that he was alluding to a Senator from his own State. It appears, now, however, that the Senator thus stigmatized was Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin.—Reporter.

## PROM ST. LOUIS.

Steambeat Burace—Presbyteriam Accemblies.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 28, 1866.

The steamer Leadors, bound to Fort Benton, was burned below Yancton City, on the Upper Missouri, four days ago. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000. The cargo, which was valuable, is insured.

The appeal and complaint of Robert J. Brackinridge and others against the Synod of Kentucky was before the Oid School Assembly to-day, but little progress was made, the time being mainly occupied in deciding who were the real parties in the case, as an attempt had been made to couple the complaint of Mr. McMillon against the same Synod with that of Dr. Breckinridge. It was finally determined that Dr. Breckinridge and his associates were proper complainants, and Synod of Kentucky defondants. Dr. Breckinridge made a strong speech against this decision, he wishing to reach the Presbytery and signers of the declaration and testimony, and try them—not cut them off by resolution. He claimed that the new Presbytery provided for would take all their rebels back again—which he objected to.

The following are the names of the Reunion Committees

ceted to.

The following are the names of the Reunion Committees The following are the manuscript appointed by the two Assembiles:

Old School—Drs. Krebs of New York. Beatty of Steubenville, Ohio; Backus of Baltimore, Gurlay of Washington,
Monfort of Cincinnati, Howard of Pittaburgh. Schenck of
Philadelphia, Reed of New Jersey, Brown of Chicago; and
Elders Say of Indianapolis, McKnight of Pittaburgh, Gamway of Ohio, Clark of Detroit, Strong of St. Louis, and Beatty
of Kentuckf.

New School—Drs. Brainard of Philadelphia, Adams and Hat-

of Kentucks.

New School.—Drs. Brainard of Philadelphia, Adams and Hatfield of New-York, Stearnes of Newark, N. J., Fowler of Utica, N. Y. Shaw of Rochester, Hitchcoke of Hudson, Ohio, Patterson of Chicago, Netson of St. Louis, and Elders Lambert of New-York, Williams of Pittaburgh, Amison of Philadelphia, Hanly of Cleveland, Steele of Dayton and Brown of Chicago.

Found Drowned in the Ray.
Four Hamilton, N. Y., Monday, May 28, 1866.

Justice Bennet to-day held an inquest on the body of man found on the beach. The body had no clothing, with the exception of a white shirt. It had apparently been in the water about two months. An inquest was also held on the body of a woman, with long brown hair, linen chemise, quilted skirt, brown sack, with black border, and woolen socks. The body was inclosed in a sack. Reconstruction Meeting in Vancuit Hall, Ros-

ton-Firemen at the French Exposition. Bosros. Monday, Mar 28, 1866.

A public meeting has been cailed at Faneuil Hall for Thursday noon, in reference to Reconstruction. Gov Bullock will preside, and Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, the Hon. Samuel McKee of Kentucky, and the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes of Tennessee, are expected to speak.

Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4 of Boston are making arrangements to attend the opening of the Industrial Exposition at Paris. secompanied by their steam firecuring.

Puebla, and many other populous centers, have contributed their respective quotas of those who saw safety and comfort only under the wing of a positive power canable and willing to protect the property owner in his rights. Upon the arrival of Maximilian and Carlotta, many others hastened to the capital, induced hither, perhaps, by the Imperial Accounts from the Pacific Const-Engagements Between Imperialists and Liberale at Hermosillo-Alleged Cruelties of the

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 24, 1866.

A letter from Hermoeillo corroborates the account of the atrocities which the Liberals committed at that place, and states that stores were ransacked, rich inhabitants laid under contribution, all who could not pay murdered, and all the women violated.

The question of republican or monarchical principles was entirely set aside, and the whole population of Sonora were rising to revenge the cruelties of the Liberals.

The Mexican Imperial Consul has received official dispatches from Mazallan of May 16, stating that the Liberals attacked the garrison of Hermosillo on the 4th inst, and after a bloody struggle captured and pillaged the town. Imperial forces subsequently arrived, and after killing 200 of the Liberals, drove out the rest, and recaptured nearly all their booty. Mr. Ainsa, an American citizen, and Don D. Gonzalez, who refused to give \$40,000 to the Liberal cause, were cruelly murdered, together with 13 Americans.

The Imperials defeated Corona at Singaloa, driving him 35 miles, and killing 180 men and capturing a large amount of ammunition.

Several wealthy families arrived here on the steamer

thinkers, and notabilities in the several tradectors science, all intent on the solution of the Mexican problem, which seemed to have opened a new era to the adventagers of the Old World.

The result of this steady influx has been to crowd Mexico with a population more varied and interesting, perhaps, than that of any other city excepting Paris, which it resembles in many particulars under the empire. At any of the reunions given by their Majesties, you may see ming sling in the many dance the uniforms of the Belgian infanty officers, the gorgeous trappings of the Austrian Aussars, the not less splendid array of the various branches of the French service—chaescur, tiralleur, and zouave—together with the really picturesque military costume of the Mexicans. The blending of these with the lithe figures, dark complexions, and flashing eyes of the native ladies, dark complexions, and flashing eyes of the native ladies, dark complexions, and flashing memorable. These balls, which from time to time are given at the palace, are with the special object of bringing the military and the

Published accounts say that at the Liberals murdered 38 foreigners and 500 citizens who helped to defend the town.

A strong division of Imperialists started from Mazatlan on the 16th inst. in pursuit of Corona.

Arrived, bark Jean Pierre, Pierre, Bordeaux; brig Keying, Billings, Newcastle.

Mexico-The City Under the Imperial Government-Great Influx of Foreigners-Persound Appearance and Characteristics of Maximitian-Resume of the Political Situa-

tion-The Mexican Benevolent Bociety-What

I have often wondered, since my arrival here, that more nericans do not visit Mexico, considering the facility niles is accomplished by railroad and stage in three days. railroad between Vera Cruz and here, of which 65 miles are completed and in running order from Vera Cruz. The present inland terminus of the road is the town of Paso del Macho, to which point the fare is \$1. There the stage line commences, which, for \$32, lands you in this city safely, barring the possibility, but not probability, of a visit from robbers, whom not all the vigitance of the garrisons along the road can prevent from occasionally making a sudden dash upon the diligence from out some wooded ravine, and the more unfrequented parts of the roads. These fellows, however, are very reasonable footpads, all things considered. They never injure the passengers if no resistance is made, contenting themselves with quietly relieving their victims of such articles of jewelry as they may have been imprudent enough to keep in sight; appropriating all the loose coin of the party, and very rarely taking the trunks off the boot, so fearful are they of being interrupted by the patrol or overtaken by the escort of the stage. This escort, however, consisting mainly of native Mexicans, is generally watch or purse, generally say, very politely, "Con permisonand." between Vera Cruz and here, of which 65

the hue and cry raised against him of mardering the "Soldiers of the Republic"—every mountain robber, in bands, or single, now assuming that sounding appellation. If you are not tired of highwaymen literature, perhaps the manner in which half a dozen Freenk Zouaves lately deals with a band of them may be worth recording. These robbers have their confederates in the capital, who inform them of the intended departure of travelers likely to afford a good half. Two wealthy merchants being about to start for Vers Cruz, Marshal Bazaine filled the rest of the seats, inside and out, with a dozen disguised Zouaves, some being dressed as women. The news was duly sent to the band on the read, and on the attack being made, the Zouaves, at a given signal, leaped like cats from the vehicle, each selecting his man, and of a band of about twenty, nearly every one was butchered in an instant. Crinoline did good service on that occasion at least.

It would require more space than I can claim, even from the generous columned Therens, to describe the ever-changing seenery along the road from the foot-hills of the Mexican Cordillers to the capital. In three days, as many climates will have been passed through, with the attendant variations in foliage. From Vera Cruz to Paso de Macho the climate, scenery, and verdure are all tropical. The landscape seems to seethe and glow under the hest of a torrid sun, whose rays, glittering in a thousand corner, render the country a vast hot-bed, bursting continuity into new forms of life and beauty. Hastening through this enchanting but unhealthy region, the cars soon bear us to the commencement of the stape-travel, where, in evertable Concord coach, and drawn by night have now half the mean of the stape-travel, where, in evertable Concord coach, and drawn by night have now half cotton, cocoa, effect, rice, and tobacco. At Orisaba and Cordova we are almost under the shaden of the sunrise life, and the sunrise of the sunrise life, and the sunrise of the sunrise life, and the sunrise of the sunris fortune.

In my next I propose to send you some descriptions of scenes and occurrences here in the capital, together with an outline of the daily routine of Imperial life and the appearance of Mexico as a military center.

TOLING.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Jeff. Davis's Counsel.

FORTHESS MONDOR, Monday, May 28, 1866.

Messes, O'Conor and Shea left this evening for New-York, having been in close consultation with Jefferson Davis most of yesterday and to-day. They found him in better health than they anticipated, and though somewhat worn from his long confinement, still in possession of his keen estfaculties and alive to the importance and engressing nature of the issues involved in his expected trial. They gave no information respecting the trial, but remarked that they had just obtained permission to visit their effect, after many futile attempts during the past year.

FORTHESS MONDOR, Saturday, May 26, 1866.

The Uhited States revenue cutter Northerner arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore on business connected with the Treasury Department, and after staying a few hours returned to Baltimore.

The British brig Brothers, from Rio, with a carge of coffee went up the bay yesterday, bound to Baltimore.

The weather has been rainy all day. Wind easterly.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. The Weather-Loss of the Labouchere-Pie

cial.

SAN FRANCISCO. Thursday, May 24, 1866.

The steamer Continental arrived from Mazatlan with \$124,900 in treasure.

Arrived, ship William Wilcox, from New-York.

In Mining stocks transactions have been light; Imperial, \$124; Belcher, \$192; Yellow Jacket, \$615; Chebiar Potosi, \$300; Legal Tenders, 74.

San Francisco, Friday, May 25, 1862.

Dispatches from Victoria state that the special commission on the loss of the steamer Labouchere unanimously censure Capt. Mowatt for not testing his compass before leaving San Francisco, for not running near shore after striking, and for saving personal property at the expense of the royal mail.

Mining stocks weak: Ophir, \$377; Savage, \$340; Belcher, \$193; Chollar, \$295. Legal tenders, 75.

San Francisco, Saurday, May 26, 1866.

A heavy rain falling all day yesterday created much apprehension for the wheat crop, as it is thought that me seasonable moisture will produce rust. Whole fields of grain in Santa Clara County are reported to have been prostrated.

The steamer Del Norte from Eureka has arrived brings.

prostrated.

The steamer Del Norte from Eureka has arrived, bringing \$10,000 in treasure.

Honesdale, Pa., Monday, May 28, 1868.

A terrific tornado swept over the lower portion of this borough last evening. The immense covered bridge spanning the Lackawaxen River at Sixth-st. was bodily lifted a distance of six feet in the air, and fell into the river a mass of ruins. A boy who had just crossed the bridge was carried some 50 feet up the river. Soveral barns, outhouses, &c., were demolished. Trees and sticks of timber filled the air, flying like shingles. The course of the tornado was at first from west to east; it then turned and went south, and, veering again, finally took a north-easterly course. No lives were lost. Thermometer, 70°.

A north-easter set in on Saturday and continued 24 hours, accompanied with considerable rain. Copious rains have fallen pretty generally west and north-west yesterday and to-day. There is no fear now for a drouth.

EPICUREAN RATS.—In Australia the rats climb the orange trees and cut a hole into the best ripe fruit and analy-out the juice, leaving the empty rinda.